

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWBERLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING. AUGUST 21, 1877

Mr. Joyce, a member of Congress from Vermont, thicks that the result of the President's policy will be a divided South-that the "sensible patriotic men on one side will be arrayed against the fire eating and noreconstructed elements on the other." Mr. Joyce, like a great many other public men of the North, is either utterly ignorant of the real political condition of the South, or else endeavors to retain his popularity at home by pandering to the feeling of hostility prevalent among his people for their fellow citizens in the Southern portion of his country. There are now no fire eating and noreconstructed elements in the South, and it there were they would be there without cause; a condition that would be as abnormal south as north of Mason and Dixon's line-though ty a remarkable process of reasoning the mere condition of locality, in the mind of a radical, can change the character of an affair from that of irreproachable purity to a hue corresponding only with those prevalent in the nether regions. The troops having been removed from the South, the States there having been allowed to manage their own affairs in the way that them beer, and a promise baving made that Southern offices shall be by Southern men, the people there to cause to remain unreconstructed. or to be fire eaters. Indeed as remaining unreconstructed is not conducive to material prosperity, and as fire-eating is by no means comfortable, the people of the South, being sensible, would eschew such un positable ways, even if they once, under more favorable circumstances, followed them, and seek others that have a more propitious outlook. What the people of the South now want is a let them go, but they were nevertheless re continuation of the peace so bappily given them | pulsed. The next assault was made noder the by the wise policy of the President, an un- Gen. Radetzky and part of his staff. broken promise regarding Southern men for self at the head of the storming battalion, al-Southern offices, a diminution in the internal revenue tax a modification of the tariff, and a law making U. S. bonds convertible into carrency at the will of the holder, and making that currency legal tender, receivable for all goveroment dues. As they can secure none of these ends by remaining unreconstructed or continuing to be fire eaters, they are surprised that Mr. Joyce should talk as he does, especially turn to attack the Russian positions in the pass when the political sagacity and cunning of the Southern reopie is vouched for by such excellent radical authority as Mr. Weedell Phillips.

Mr. Cornel, naval officer at New York, back ed up by Mr. Cookling, defies the President, and "takes part in political cancusse." If there be any manifestations of character that invariably win the applause and commendation of the American people they are decision and promptaces. Owing to the tenure of office law the President can not remove Mr. Cornel, but he can suspend him, and an immediate order to that effect would be received with approbation throughout the country. Mr. Hayes need be in no fear of Secator Cookling. That gentleman had a chance of making himself a great man during the session of the electoral commis sion, but he had neither the courage nor ability to avail himself of the opportunity. The public then took his exact measure, and he has now even less influence in the country than ex-Senator Fenton. The President can get along as well with as without his support, and Mr. Cornel should not be allowed to stand upon the order of his going.

The Braddock system of fighting Indians is found to be just as defective under Gen. Howard as under the British general who inaugu rated it. If the government really desireswhich many people doubt-to put a stop to Indian wars and make Indian agencies less prove entering into action unless there was a profitable it should keep the regular army and its officers in their barracks, and authorize the raising of volunteers, either in the ravaged country or elsewhere, who will fight Indians in Indian fashion. If the present system be contipued much longer the regular army will be abolished-not by Congress, but by Chief Joseph and Sitting Bull.

The radicals of Kansas want a statue of John Brown creeted in the Capitol at Washington. We hope their desire may be gratified, and that the image represent the "patriot whose soul is still marching on' as he appeared suspended from the gallows for having outraged the laws of Virginia. The lesson taught basuch a statue in the Capitol might have beneficial results.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rail. turing two guns. A great battle is believed to road Company does'nt seem to be at all in dread be imminent. The Turks are assuming the of strikers-that is if we may judge from its action noticed in another column.

## John Brown.

OSSAWATIOOMIE Ks., Aug. 30.-Ten thousand people responded to the call to day to wit ness the ceremonies attending the dedication of the old John Brown monument. Dr. N. P. LeGraff, chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Charles Robinson as the president of the day. Rev. Mr. Adair, a brother in law of John

Brown, offered prayer. Resolutions were passed requesting the Legislature of the State of Kansas to make an appropriation to procure a statue of John Brown in bronze or marble, to be placed in the national hall of statuary in the Capitol at Washington as a gift to the nation, and asserting that it is . the duty of the Kansas State Historical Society to take measures at the earliest practical moment to collect and put upon record the personal recollections of the associates of John Brown respecting his career in Kansas.

Senator logalls, the orator of the day, while not approving the Southern policy of pacification placed bimself in friendly relation with the

Administration. Many of the speakers endorsed his sentiments, which seemed to be in accordance with those of sion to Brigham Young's place. In his opinthe people and the leading men of the State. lion, John Y. Young will be selected.

The Eastern War.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs the following, dated August 29: "We continue to blockede the enemy, and to threaten his retreat by the Gabrova road. There has been some ar illery firing to day. Our outposts exchanged mucket shots with the enemy. A reconnoissance in the vicioity of Gabrova shows that the Rossians oc cupy Ebilazateb, three boors' mareb itis side of Gabrora.

A dispatch from the commandant at Nevis irje, dated August 27, says: "The main Mon tenegrin army has withdrawn from before Nie sics, leaving only a corps of observation."

A correspondent telegraphing from th Schicks Pass on Augus: 25th gives a detailed account of the Russian attempt to capture the redoubt which the Turks constructed so as to sweep the road in the Russian rear. This redoubt is still untaken, and it constitutes a great danger to the Russians, as it gives the Turks possession of a ridge running parallel to that up which the road wieds 1,500 yards distant. The redoubt enfilades the road in several places, and the Turkish infantry by extending along this ridge, which is thickly wooded, can practically render the road impassable. It was on this road that Geo. Bragomiroff was wounded, and that to-day Gen. Drageteky (?) was killed. At a point fully a mile on one side of the sum mit of the pass men are picked off by the Turkish skirmishers two miles bebind the pass. I will be seen, therefore, that the Russian position still remains most critical, in spite of rein forcements. Gen. Raderzky, indeed, informed the commandant of Gabrova the day after bis arrival that he had better warn the inbakitants to be ready to fig at a moment's notice.

General Radeizky on the 25th attacked the Turkish redoubt from the direction of the pass and also from the Gabrova side. There was a continuous musketry and artillery fire for bours. The Russians advanced under cover of trees, which were, however, too small to afford good shelter. In a short time they reached within fifty yards of the redoubt. Here they found the Turks had out down trees around the redoubt, making an abattis over which it was almost impossible to pass. They gathered around the edge and suddenly made a rush for it, but were driven back with a fearful loss. The soldiers became entangled in masses of brushwood and trunks and limbs of trees, over which they were obliged to scramble, while the Turks poured in a terrible fire upon them. At this short distance it mowed them down like grass. Of the first assault against the redoubt, in which one company was engaged, very few got back to tell the tale. Gen. Radetzky sent reinforcements and the attack began again, but dispositions were made to place a large force in will not amount to much for the present. The such positions so that it could pour a heary fire into the redoubt to cover the assault until the assailants were almost up to the parapet. This attack seemed almost on the point of success, for the colonel in command said that if the reserves were given to him he could take the redoubt. The officer in command of the reserves though he had to be supported by two men. as he had just previously been stunged by earth | thrown up by an expleding shell. The Russians advanced steadily. They rushed over or through the abattis. They even got into the redoubt and actually held it for a few seconds, but were the effect that the United States steamer Keardriven out again. They surrounded the plac: on all sider, pouring into it a terrible fire, but were again driven back. In the meantime the Turks, to support the delence, began in their at at Shanghai, is a passenger. He returns to from the front and rear. The Russian lesses must be very heavy, for the fight concluded until late at night, and the wounded were com ing back steadily all the time. To sum up, the attack has been nosuccessful.

The Galiciao Diet has been closed by the Governor without awaiting the discussion of

The course of the majority in the Galician Diet lately caused some anxiety, as they proposed sending an address to the Emperor Francis Joseph expressive of the national aspiration of the Poles, and it was feared that such acted as deputy mayor of the arroundissement a step might cause displeasure in Russia and during the Commune, and was guilty of incen

A Russian bulletin says the Russian losses in wenneded in Schioka up to the 28th inst. were

A dispatch from Erzeroum, dated yesterday says General Melikoff's army has commenced a

forward movement. A Paris dispatch says it is reported that the

British Consul General at Belgrade bas seri onely remonstrated with Prince Milan relative to the attitude of Servia, declaring that if the servians are defeated the principality would be abandoned to the discretion of the Turks.

A Belgrade dispatch, dated Aug. 30, contains the following: It is generally believed that in a few days a state of siege will be proclaimed in Servia. A circular issued by the Minister of War informs officers that they are required to be ready at the first call, and forbids them from contracting marriage. It is commonly believed, however, that unless Russia gains decided victories there is no prospect that Servia will take the field. General Horvatovich maintained in the last council of war that the coun try was not ready, and that he would not appossibility of success. At the same time it was thought well to be ready, and mobilization of the whole army was agreed upon.'

The Pesther Lloyd (newspaper) states positively that the Powers have arrived at the un derstanding that their neutrality shall remain am sure the people are ready to meet it, and unaltered notwithstanding the military alliance between Servia and Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 31.- A dispatch from Ostrok, dated August 30, says: The Montenegrio camp was moved to-day to the plain between Nicsics

and the Duga Pass in consequence of an attempt to relieve the city from Gatches being apprehended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31 .- A telegram rom Shumla, dated yesterday, announces that the column of Salim Pasha has advanced from Eski Djuna and crossed the river Lom, near Agashlar, driving back the Russians, who, after a short resistance, retreated from the river. Nediib Pasha has advanced from Rasgrad to wards Torlak, repulsing the Russians and capoffensive along the whole line. Redif Pasha having refused to attend a military council for trial, it has been decided to bring him before the census and inquiring into the habits of a the council by force. It is reported that Safvet Pasha has refued to accept the Ministry of

QUEER DECISION .- The Washington Repub

"The Police Board met last night. A communication was received from officer Myers, of liquors, but not one of them ever took a regular the third precinct, complaining that a few moraings ago he arrested some colored boys with four and professions, including the clerical, and they baskets of grapes, which they had stolen from Virginia, across the river, and when he asked the clerk of the police court for the proper papers to commit them to jail for the Virginia authorities, that official told him that there was no larceny in the case, as grapes were not property, and warned him not to make any more such arrests, or he would get introuble. The commu

vestigation.' This is the same case alluded to in the Gazette a day or two since, and the grapes were stolen from Mr. Rosier Dennison, of this county.

nication was referred to Major Richards for in-

Henry G. Bywater, Presiding Elder of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in Williamsburg, says he entertains no trouble over the succes

Foreign News.

A dispatch from Paris says: - "M. Leon Renault has addressed a speech to bis costituents at Brucoy which is noteworthy, as be is Mr. James Barbour's late speech at Culpeper one of the most cocs: reative republicans. M. Court House on the question of the State Repault considered all fear of a coup d'etat ob debt :viated by the personal integrity of President MacMabon, who, though he may have been involved by assurances of the existence of an imaginary peril in an enterprise full of danger face to face with a direct violation of law, shrink with horror from such an outrage. He also scouted the idea that the Government could resort to repeated disolutions, and said the right of dissolution was not created to enable the President of the republic to enforce his personal views, but only to enable him in case of a disagraement of the most direct representatives of the nation to appeal to the true sovereignty of the nation. Where the sovereighty has spoken it is rebellion not to bow to its decree, and it is a libel on President Mac non to allege him capable of disregarding the show that the Cabinet are taking measures for eventuality of defeat so as to secure a Left Cen-

A gold medal has been conferred upon Lieut. Piz, for saving the French ship Peabody in the Mississippi river. Sunday, the 14th of October, has been fixed

for the election in France.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the report of the death of Yakoob Khan, of Kashgar, bas been confirmed. It is said he was assassinated by the son of the former ruler at Yarkand.

The Queen of Madagascar has issued an ediet, emaccipating the Mozambique slaves on that island. The treaty of 1865 between Madagasear and the Western Powers prohibits the further introduction to that country of slaves from beyond the seas, but, according to the pactum. late edict, the obligations of that itreaty have been continuously violated, and now all the Mezamb que slaves, those introduced prior to 1965 and since, are emancipated. If this edic: of emancipation is legitimately carried out and no restrictions placed upon the emancipation the constry will immediately feel its good results in its industries and commerce; but if they are held like other Malasia subjects, to enforced government labor without pay, and not permitted to leave the country, the good results Queen's orders to her governors directing them to see that her edict is fu filled provides for the proper care of the late slaves. They are to receive a sufficient portion of land to enable them to sustain themselves properly, but they cannot seil this land lest they might be imposed upon. They are to be counselled, and they are expect ed to work well, and can choose any occupation they please to earn a livelihood. Should they get sick or require food, their wants must be supplied, but all idleness must be discouraged.

Advices from Brazil state that the country has suffered from a serious drought. S. vessels in port were unable to obtain water from the shere, and bad to condense water for

use on shipboard. The latest news from China and Japan is to sarge has been seriously damaged, though not disabled, in a storm off the coast of Tarkien. L. C. Myers, late United States Consul Generprotest against his removal on the instigation of Minister Seward. Admiral Reynolds, of the United States pavy, is also a passenger, having been compelled by ill health to return before being relieved by Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson. The census of Japan for 1875, just published, gives the population at 33,625,678. The cholera continues in the Chinese scaports, though apparently decreasing. There are renewed reports of Chinese victories in the west-

erd provinces. PARIS, Aug. 31.-A military tribuoal has passed sentence of death upon M. Lyaz, who diarism and ordering illegal arrests.

PARIS, Aug. 31 .- M. Gambetta appeared today before the Juage d'Instruction of the Civil Tribueal of the Seine. The Judge read several passages from the Lille speech, which, he said, constituted an offence against President Mac-Mahon and an insult to the Ministers. M. Gamberta replied that he went to Lills with the fixed intention to deliver a political speech which the situation rendered necessary, but he protested strongly that he desired to slander or

COL HOLLIDAY'S ACCEPTANCE, -Col. Holliday has written a letter to the committee appointed by the conservative convention, in reply to a letter from them notifying him of his nomination for Governor, in which he says:

"I accept the nomination with a full sense of the responsibility it brings. The convention felt this as keenly as myself, and the platform indicates a determination to remember the his tory of Virginia, and 'to preserve inviolate her public faith and credit.' Now that our commonwealth has fully put on the habiliments of sovereignty, assumed the control of her own affairs, and become a coequal in the union of States, we are more immediately confronted with a question which rises in importance above all others, and demands a speedy settlement. are now resolved, that whatever plan be adopted with regard to the disposition of the public debt, it shall be such as will secure the appreval of the right-thinking everywhere, and accord with the dignity and honor of the State. I need not say how important it is that good, true and wise representatives should be chosen for our next Legislature; on them in chief measure will fall the work of solving this questies. I doubt not the people are alive to this, and that that body will be composed of men who will have in view the memories and resources of Virginia, and will once more establish the commonwealth upon her ancient foun dations and open up to her a future in wealth, culture and nower more brilliant even than her

FACIS VS. FANCIES. - The Providence Journal has found somebody who has been taking certain number of old people; that is to say, of those who have lived to be eighty and over. He has found that most of them have indulged in tea and coffee, a goodly portion of them in the use of tobacco, and some, till they arrived at years of discretion, in the use of intoxicating summer vacation. They were men of all classes differed in many ways as to what they did and what they did not do, but they invariably stuck to their occupations or employments, summer and winter, with the moderate exhibaration of a merry dinner or the mild dissipation of a downthe-river excursion. This is a wonderful encouragement to the stay at-home club. There is nothing like fact. Buckle, Spencer and Dr. Snow have taught us that if we would be sure of any theory we must submit it to the test of statistics. For the present indeed it is gilevous, but if we are to live to be lively octogenarians, then welcome the uninterrupted task which refutes the old maxim of "all work and no play," and gives length of years and freedom of indulgence in root beer "for purely medicinal purposes.'

None of the officers of the State Savings Bank, in Chicago, have yet turned up.

Mr. Barbour on the State Debt. The Culpeper correspondent of the Richmond Whig makes the following summary of

Mr. Barbour first spoke of the Fanding bill as the great obstacle in the readjustment of our difficulties, and also the decisions of the Court of Appeals as a stumbling block in the way. He first spoke of the principles held by the for France and himself, would, when brought Court of Appeals in the case of Higginbotham ve. the Commonwealth (25 Grattan,) by which the two States of Virginia and West Virginia were bound equally for the debt of the State. He then referred incidentally to the remarks of Judge Staples upon the constitutionality of the Funding bill, and the corollary which Judge Staples drew from the decision of a majority of the court. The court said that Virginia had funded two-thirds of the debt, leaving the other the appetites of the people. The tables were third to be paid by West Virginia. But the inference, to the Judge's mind, was irresistible. if West Virginia failed to pay the remaining third reverted back to Virginia for payment. The creditors, he felt satisfied, regarded that as laws from which he derives his authority. The the true construction, so that virtually the nation should not let itself be disturbed by a whole debt is the debt of Virginia. Leaving threat of a second dissolution any more than by these views, however, out of the question, Mr. that of a coup d'etat. Several signs tend to Barbour thought that the United States, by the act of severance, were bound in law, equity, and morals to pay the debt to the relief of both tre ministry such as the Marshal could ac States. Morally, the courts of Virginia seem to regard ber as bound for two thirds of the Forzier, commanding the American steamer says Mr. Barbour, to pay off this moral obligation by violating the Constitution of Virginia; wrong and the agencies which brought it about; | plenty. and he was equally emphatic in his declaration Funding bill. He believed with Judge Staples that it was unconstitutional, and, so far as the the tax payer was concerned, was a nudum

Mr. B. said the State Conservative Conven tion of Virginia called for a readjustment of the debt. Now, how is it to be done? The Court of Appeals has given an opinion, and they could not have studied out one more oppressive to the State and more repugoant to her people. But even they counciate the principle that a Government which suppresses another is bound for the debts of the suppressed Government. Virginia comes within the purview of this decision. Mr. B. took Texas as an illustration. By the annexation resolutions the "Republic" was suppressed; but to vitiate the doctrine of assumption, an express provision was incorporated in these resolutions that the United States Government was not bound and would millions of dollars to pay the debt.

demands as substitute for the creditors. But hearers. the Funding bill, according to Judge Staples' decision, and he, Mr. Barbour, agreed with him, saddled the whole debt on the State. The and judications of rais, declined to speak. State is ucable to pay it, and of course some readjustment is demanded, by which the State requested to address the Club at a future Mr. Myers while in Washington this week. and creditors can come to some adjustment, discarding the bonds issued under the Pierpont government for rear interest. Now, said Mr. Barbour, for such an emergency I would propose that 3 per cent. bonds be issued for the amount. Every sensible man, and certainly every creditor alive to the popular nerve would rationably conclude that 3 per cent. bonds endorsed by the people and ratified by the popular vote would be worth far more to the creditor than 6 per cent. bonds, which the people have decisively made up their minds can never be paid, even under the present oppressive system of taxation. But, said Mr. B., the people are now earnestly calling for a reduction of the toxes, and declaring to nomistakable language that taxation has reached even more than the maximum point; that they are now paying more than double the amount paid by their fathers on one half the property their fa- Lewis. thers possessed; and that the present financial listress demands that taxation has now assumed that threatening aspect to their pecuniary interests, which Executive patropage has for so long to their political salvation as to call for the

same remedy, and both must be diminished. Mr. B. said that the courts had decided that the debt must be paid; but that, said Mr. B .. don't pay it. Their orders are frequently re turned with a non est inventue on their face. He said the Legislature and not the courts are the levying power, and when the people-the paying power-say to the Legislature, thus far thou shalt go and no farther, what can the

courts and bondholders do? Three alternatives are then presented :- Let the debt remain as it exists, subject to future liquidation at some more covenient season. il that season should ever come; a readjustment upon the plan I propose, or something similar to it; or let the bondholders sell out at a reasonable compensation.

Mr. B. thought if the latter plan was adopted this reasonable compensation should correspond to the payment of the bondholders, and they should be placed on an equitable basistaking into consideration what the bonds sold for-making an aggregate scale, and graduating

it according to what each creditor paid. Mr. B. said that some spoke of the coupon clause as a sort of inviolate and sacred compact. but that it was one of those things caught at in an emergency by shylocks to frighten timid souls; but a large majority of tax payers were too intelligent to be gulled by any such bugaboo. A number of arrangements, he thought, could be effected to ward off this great wrong. affecting so much the vital interests of the people, any or all of which the State would be justified in resorting after tendering a fair adustment. He would mention one that he thought would do full justice to the bondholder and tax payer. Issue for sale to each tax payer certificate of the indebtedness for the amount of his taxes, and sell it to him for fifty cents in the dollar. You would thus put the man who pays in money on equality with the man who pays in coupons, and thus, as I have said, do full justice to both parties. If the bondholder is allowed to pay his taxes at 50 or 60 cents in the dollar, why should not the people have the same plivilege? Fix the price at which these certificates are to be sold at the price at which State bonds are sold. This will make taxation equal and uniform to the rich and poor-to the bondholder and the bond payer.

Mr. B. was for bringing back the State to ante bellum expenditures; and he conscientiously be lieved that the plan he proposed, with a rigid economy, would pay the debt, leaving the State government to be carried on at a per cent. not

exceeding thirty cents in the dollar. He next spoke of the unjust and inequitable preferences shown to bondholders in funding twenty millions almost exclusively in bonds pay able in thirty four years with coupons attached, payable, semi annually, bearing on their face the statement that they were receivable for debts or taxes due to the State, whilst there were other bonds amounting to ten millions. equally sacred and binding, held by widows and orphans not funded at all. He not only agreed with Mr. Stuart, the great leader in opposition to readjustment, that it was an unjust and "inequitable discrimination," but thought it deserved much stronger language. To his conception the discrimination verged on criminality.

manifold promises to pay and never pay would bottle.

be more satisfactory to creditors and more honorable in a court of morals, than an open and bonest confession of inability to pay; and he thought the diversion of the \$800,000 of the school fund a sufferent reply to these who have a mania upon the sacred obligaton of contracts, Dean, of Richmond, Va., have to-day obtained as construed by the courts.

## Reported for the Alexandria Gazette. I Lebanon and Anaudale Farmers'

The annual pic-nic (not the anniversary meeting) was held at Mason's Hill on Thursday, the 231 inst. Tables were erected under the shade of the stately oak and chestout, and delicacies any epicare could desire, showing but little indications of "bard times" with the farmers. Two bours were devoted to satisfying then cleared and the large assembly were called around the speakers' stand, above which floated the flig of our country, and in front were displaced its fruits and flowers.

Mr. A. Marijo, President of the Club, briefly addressed the members, and introduced

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who advanced to the stand and complimented the Club on the prosperity and success of the organization, commending the farmer's vocation, and pointing out the plain road to success. He affirmed that debt. But suppose she was; we are not bound, | a much larger percentage of farmers succeeded and became wealthy than of merchants or pro- of revenue into her new exhausted treasury. fessional men. He warned farmers, especially and, particularly, we are not bound by immoral the young, of the danger arising from contract means to meet this alleged moral obligation by | ing debts for any purpose, as being almost the passage of a Funding bill, conceived in fatal to success, and concluded with a glowing fraud and "brought forth in in'quity." He description of a farmer's bome, where energy was emphatic in denouncing this stupendous and thrift had supplied it with comforts and

The marked attention of the people during that he would give no aid to enforce such a the delivery, and the hearty applause at the the Treasury will read more than \$1,000 contract as the Court of Appeals calls this close of the address, showed how highly it was annually. Add to this a stamp-contract tax

introduced, and secured the attention of the this sum. The two together will aggregate the assembly by his usual humorous, as well as annual receipts of this Commonwealthpractical and instructive remarks. His theme \$4,000,000-which will provide fully for an was chiefly the culture of the mind, and the economical administration of the government necessity of acquiring good business habits early ber public schools, and pop an accessity in life, insignating that bachelors had not as- her \$36,000,000 of indebtains a near a quired good business habits, and that a wife 000,000 of this same bing a sinking iuni was the only one qualified to teach him. The which, if properly exader ed and relevanted doctor evidently "knows how it is himself," in less than twenty yer, wit wine out the and being an admirer of the ladies and an principal. advocate of matrimony, he, of course, received well merited approval.

Dr. Culver, of Washington, was the next speaker, and proved a learned expositor of the rich subjects untouched and an encounter of tariff question and its effects on agricultural in ministration of the State and county govern terests, advoting free trade as most beneficial ments, and that, too, without an increase in the to the farmer. He then explained the cause of the labor and capital exclict, and pointed ou: not pay the debt of the Republic of Texas. But | the remedy, and concluded by giving his views mark the sequel. The creditors kept up such on money matters, the effects of expanding or an incessant warfare by clamering and lobbying contracting the volume of circulation on agrithat Congress made an appropriation of ten culture, trade and commerce, and showing that the cause of many of the existing evils was If the State of Virginia should pay off this contraction. The different questions had evidebt she would occupy a similar position to the | deptly been well studied, and his arguments | granted by Judge Hughes. Their tears at United States. And she could bring in her were calculated to make an impression on his set at rest by a telegram received last bight

Julge J. H. Gray was present and prepared to address the Cinb, but oxing to the late hour On motion of Mr. Martin Judge Gray was | ment confirmed the information obtained

A vote of thanks was given to the several to Dr. Moffett, and the operation of the

Lattle for use of grounds, It was decided at a travious meeting to have an exhibition of products of the farm, but ow ing, perhaps, to insufficient notice, and being the first attempt, the exhibition was not exten-

Messrs. D. M. Chichester, B. F. Shreves and Dr. Moran were selected judges of farm pro-

duce, and awarded first honors as follows: Oats, Wm. H. Lewis; rye, Wm. H. Lewis; opious, Adam Martin; meloos (water,) George W. Salisbury; melons (cantelope,) William H. Lewi-; corp. George Auld; tematoes, Adam Martin; apples, George Auld; grapes (Dela ware,) J. H. Gray; do. Concord, J H. Gray; peacees, William H. Lewis; pears, William H.

For the ladies department Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Hogao, Mrs. Eiward Crump and Mrs. McCor mick were selected judges, and made awards

for superiority as follows:

Butter (print,) Mrs. A. Martin; biscuit, Mrs. Salisbury; bread, Mrs. Cassidy; cake (frosted,) Mrs. George W. Salisbury; pears (preserved whole,) Mrs. Ridgway; peaches [preserved,] Mrs. Cassids; jelley [apple, ] Mrs. V. L. Gardiner; jelley [gooseberry, ] Mrs. V. L. Gardiner; pears preserved, Mrs. A. Martin; flowers, Miss M. Auld; pickles, Mrs. V. L. Gardiner.

Many friends from a distance participated in the festivities, while a number of young ladies from Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown and Maryland appeared as gems among the rougher sex. The belles of old Fairlax were equal in beauty, and had the advantage in number. The day was all that could be desired until about five o'clock when rain came down in torrents, causing a general stampede from the grove to places of shelter. It was really astonsbing how quickly the crowd disappeared, and although the rain spoiled contemplated amusements it delighted the farmers, as it was much needed. None were heard to express regret that they attended but all seemed pleased. It is hoped none experienced any ill effects from

## Admiral Semmes.

The death of Admiral Semmes was announced in yesterday's Gazette. He was born in Charles county, Maryland, September 27, 1809. He entered the United States Navy, as a Midshipman in 1821, became Lieutenant in 1837, and Commander in 1855. In 1834, while awaiting orders, he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar at Cumberland, Maryland. During the Mexican war he served both on board ship and as an aid to General Worth. On the outbreak of the civil war he resigned the Secretaryship of the Lighthouse Board at Washington, and took command of the Confederate steamer Sumter at New Orleans, ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in July, 1861, captured several American merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, He then went to Southampton, where he was for some time closely watched by the United States steamer Tuscorora. When he put to sea the Tuscorora was detaind for 24 hours by the British authorities, but she followed and lockade the Sumter in the port of Tangier, so that the Admiral sold his vessel and returned to England. In August 1862, he took command of the steamer Alabams, built for him at Birkenhead, England, and manned by an English crew, and continued his career of capturing and destroying merchant vessels. On January 11, 1863, he engaged the United States gunboat Hatters, off Galveston, Texas, and sunk her. On June 19, 1864, off the harbor of Cherbough, Franch, the United States steamer Kearsarge. Captain Winslow, engaged the Alabama and sunk her. The Admiral was saved from becoming a prisoner by being rescued from the water by the sympathizing crew of the British yacht Deerhound, and carried to England He was arrested and carried to Washington in 1865, but was only imprisoned four months. At the close of the war he entered on the practice of law in Mobile. He has delivered public lectures on his exploits, and has published several books of his personal experiences, both ashore and afloat.

He was an able, highly accomplished and gallant officer, and his death will be regretted throughout the limits of the section of country he loved so dearly, and in whose cause he fought so well

prating about the honor of Virginia and the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by to Indianapolis. Much dissatisfaction is ex-

The Moffett Register.

The Richmond State of yesterday says: A note from Washington says: "Mesere Samuel H. Moffett, of Harrisonburg, and O : a patent for their 'alarm register for use in birooms," &c., No. 194.523, dated August 2: application filed April 28, 1877. It was the opinion of many they would not get a pater their's being an infringement.

A communication in the same paper sare: It will be a matter of congratulation to a who most earnestly desire the preservation of the honor and credit of the State that Senan-Moffett has at last gotten a patect for the use were soon covered with all the substantials and of his register, which demonstrates that there is no intringement of any other, and onnequently must now lead to the dissolution of the cianction case which is to be heard before i . Honor, Judge Hughes, on the 4th of Senterber next at Alexandria.

We are among those who look upon the measure-a whiskey tax-as one of more pratical bearing on the highest interest Commonwealth than any which has passed the body since the war ended. For four years friends of this great measure pressed it belief the Legislature under circumstances ci pres discouragement. Finally, however, the acc sities of the Treasury became so urgenite their efforts were renewed with success, and the measure became a law, and it now needs to be fully executed to show that the richest rock that the financial and of the State ever struck, pourlog forth rich streams protect the honor and credit of the O d monwealth.

The law may need some amendments, wh its practical operation will disclose, but these can easily be obtained at the cext session.

There are consumed acqually in this is more than 2,367,000 gallocs of liquots, and one million alone goes through this regisuch as the Government of the United States Dr. J. J. Morao, of Falls Church, was next | has receded from, and you will add \$3,000 to.

Can any sound mind in the stereors these figures, doctor bor that this debt less within the grasp of Virginia, with these to

present rate of taxation on property? The Richmond Dispatch of this more £275 :--

A report was current yesterday afteriore the effect that Senator Moffett had at last tained a patent for the register which bears h name, and the liquor dealers were all astir i anticipation of a dissolution of the injustic Mr. H. J. Myers, president of the L. Dealers' Protective Association, from to torneys in Washington, which declared the was no foundation for the rumor. This state he is satisfied that a patent will not be less speakers for their able addresses. Also to Mr. requiring the register to be used will be in

## A Crazy Girl's Flight.

A correspondent of the New York World at Mount Sorel, Cacada, gives an explanation the sudden and mysterious flight from the con vent of the Congregation at that place of Mis-Nellie F. Lovejoy, the seventeen-year old daugh ter of a wealthy Boston widow, an account which was published in the Gazatte a day two ago. The young lady had gone to th convent, from which she vanished so un at eily, to spend a part of her va alion lies guage it appears, should have creat apprehension in the good slaters as to b tal tale, as she was constantly talking desire to rest under the heautiful waves St. Lawrence, of some shalow which hall cd her life, &c. The police, was were put upon her track, were not long in that a young woman, meanly clad, haite voyaging upon the river in a ira | casee, only a slick for a paddle. She asked for tained food; then pushed her little crait into stream and floated away towards Quetes poor girl during her most strange eru pears to have been received every where by French Caradian inhabitants along the of the river amicably, feed and sent upon way without, apparently, a supposition entertained that it was out of the common a pretty and delicate girl of seventeen to go h clad paddling over the fice of the Domina with a stick. The police finally encountered fisherman, who told them that he had seen a painfully making her own way down stream exhausted and drowsy that at every stroke sh well-nigh fell over the canoe, but it did not occ to him to interfere or enquire. A little belo Maskinonge they found the cance drawn up the shore, and, following the half-naked wit trail along the high way from Montreal to I Rivers, recovered her at Riviere du Loup. was miserably clad, wearing an old black skill a pair of coarse shoes, a lattered hat, a night gown and a torn shawl wrapped around shoulders. She was well-nigh famished, and

a lamentable state of nervous prostration. DREAMS -All the world loves to tel; ab ... dreams. The streaks of insanity which a French th losopher declares run through every man brains show their edges in cleeping, if not in working hours, and as for the supernatural elements, who is wholly without superstition if regard to dreams? Two English ladies we recently in attendance upon their brother, was ill of common sore throat-severe and tracted, but not considered as dangerthe same time, one of them had borr watch from a female friend, in conseque herown being under repair. The water one to which particular value was attache account of family associations, and some anxie was expressed that it might not meet with sh

The sisters were sleeping together in a f communicating with that of their brother, will the eldest of them awoke in a state of great se tation; and having aroused the other, told that she had had a frightful dream. ed," sue said, "that Mary's watch stopped, sa that, when I told you of the circumstance, y replied. "Much worse then that has happen for James' breath has stopped also?"-naming their brother who was ill. To quiet her agits tion the younger sister immediately got up at found the brother sleeping quietly, and on watch which had been carefully put in a dr. we

going correctly.

The following night the very same dream curred, followed by similar agitation, while was again composed in the same manner, the brother being again found in a quiet sleep and the watch going well. On the following morning, soon after the family breakfasted, one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, while the other was writing a note in the adjoining foom When her note were ready for sealing, she was proceeding to take out for the purpose the watch, which had been put in her writing desk, when she was astonished to find it had stopped and at the same instant she heard a scream from her sister in the next room. Their brother had been seized with a sudden sit of suffocation, and had just breathed his last.

The authorities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton (Obio) Railroad have issued a citcular to the employees declaring that after Sertember I ninety miles' run shall constitute a day's work. Heretofore sixty mi es was conot The annoyance occasioned by the continual ed as a full day. This ruling covers the line crying of the Baby, at once ceases when the from Cincinnati to Toledo, and from Hamilton accompanies the increase of labor.